RODUCTS	41020	DATE:
IVISION		CHARGE NO. X-6-293 580
MAISION	PAGE 1	REQUESTOR: R.A. Merther MARKETING OF MANUFACTURING APPROVA
		NAME: The maintenation of the Name:
equest for technica	L SERVICE	APPROVED:
·		ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
PROBLEM TITLE:	Analysis of Monokote for Asbe Education	stos - Floyd County Board of
		W. S.
SIGNIFICANCE:	School District needs to dete contains Asbestos	rmine if Fireproofing Material
	•	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIV	E: To determine the type of mate Rome Georgia school	rial (MK-3 or MK-4) removed from
•		
		,
SUGGESTED APPROAC	H:	
DEADT THE (Last da	y information will be of value)	: ASAP
DENDITING (Base and		
	·	
DETAILS OF PROBLE	M:	
	·	
	•	
		7/ /
ACCEPTED BY RESEA	ARCH DEPT .: The	DATE://27/79
	M. Dry Ce	
ASSIGNED TO:	1111 100 7 4	· •

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING DATE: August 15, 197

SUMMARY:

The fireproofing material removed from Rome, Georgia school was examined by x-ray diffraction analysis, chemical dissolution and microscopic examinations.

Chrysotile fibers were found to be present in appreciable quantities $(\geq 5\%)$. Thus, it was concluded that the material was MK-3.

EXPERIMENTAL:

1. Material Examined As Received

By X-Ray Diffraction Method

Pulverize the material to -100 mesh size in a SPEX mill and x-ray.

Major: Gypsum, Vermiculite

Minor: Quartz and Chrysotile (Suspected)

Microscopic Observation

Long fiberous material (100x) was shown in the matrix.

2. Calcination

The received material was crushed to -20 mesh then heated in a platinum crucible with cover for 16 hours at 500°c to burn off the organic or cellulosic fibers.

The remaining residue was examined by polarized microscope at 430x and found long thin fibers of chrysotile.

3. Acid Dissolution

One gram of the received sample was digested with hot 1 liter of 0.01 N HCl for about 1 hour. The mixture was cooled off and filtered through a 0.45μ millipore filter. The solid residue was dried and examined by light microscope. Most of the gypsum which adhered to the fibers was dissolved but the chrysotile fiber remained in such as dilate acid solution.

Light miscropic examination (430x) showed the presence of long thin chrysotile asbestos fibers with the characteristic optical properties, (index of refraction ect.). The estimated quantity of the fiber in the sample was larger than 5%.

REFERENCE:

X-Ray File Misc. 293 Notebook 651-13

Julie C. Yang

JCY:mgd

BY BOARD OF EDU

BOARD MEMBERS ROBERT A "PETE" O'DILLON, CHAIRMAN JOHN T. SELMAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN MRS. SANDRA L. HARPER SHELBY SIMS DR. JACK M. WALDREP, M.D.

ROME, GEORGIA 30161 41022

404/234-8228

DR. NEVIN JONES! 20 SUPERINTENDENT" WILLIAM H BOLING ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT NEWTON A WHATLEY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

July 23, 1979

Mr. Bob Merther 62 Whittemore Ave. Cambridge, Mass. 02140

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed a sample of material used in one of our schools.

We understand from the contractor that the material is "MONOKOTE".

The Georgia State Department said that the material contains asbestos and would have to be removed.

We would like for you to analyze this sample and let us know if it contains asbestos and if so what percent it contains.

We have been advised that the State requires a polarized light microscopic test. Alos, a dispersion staining test.

Also, if you have any information as to whether or not this will meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements for use in schools, we would be interested in having it.

Bill Toles

Director of Maintenance

BT/sjs

ZONOLITE

CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS DIVISION

41015

常WARMGRACENSCOM 624WHATTEMOREINWENDENCAMBRIDGEMMASSACHUSEGTS 102140M 6174876 12400M

This is to certify that no commercial asbestos is used in the manufacture of MONOKOTE® 5. Further, any trace contaminants of naturally occurring forms of asbestos in MONOKOTE, are bound in the in-place MONOKOTE so as to prevent asbestos fibers from entering the environment.

